

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Van Wyck States That Four Billions of Watered Stocks and Bonds, on Which

Interest is Paid, Breaks Down the Industries and Destroys the Prosperity of the Nation.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, praying for such improvement in the Monongahela river as will develop the resources of the river; also one from 3,000 cigarmakers of Philadelphia against a ratification of the pending Spanish treaty.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the architect of the Capitol to place in the room of the Senate wing in which Vice President Henry Wilson died a marble tablet recording the fact and the date of his death.

A bill for the relief of the Massachusetts Bank was considered without action.

A message from the House was received announcing the disagreement of that body to the Senate amendments to the Temporary Naval Appropriation bill, and asking for a conference, and the Chair appointed conferees.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the Inter-State Commerce bill.

Mr. Van Wyck addressed the Senate. He said that since 1872 all political parties had demanded redress from grievances in transportation, but party managers seemed to learn no lesson from disaster, and were still trying to amuse and enjoin the people. The people only demanded reasonable rates, no discrimination, no pooling, no rebates, no special charge for a short haul, no "long haul," "this," "no time to delay. The work of deception can no longer be carried on. You can not pretend a willingness to do something and not an obstinate or unwilling House of Representatives refuse. If the Senate fails now to accept the bill as introduced, the people will believe it falls in a double sense and is seeking by disagreement to prevent legislation so long sought and so long denied."

The roads owned and controlled the elevators, and the farmer, if he desired, could not possibly ship his grain or cattle to market, for he could obtain no rebates. The power and absolute control by railroads was not always exercised in a saintly manner. To illustrate: The Union Pacific became incensed at Columbus, an active interior city of Nebraska, whose citizens were enterprising, and aided to secure another road. The company determined they should be punished for such enmity and rebellion. The rates were changed, and more was charged per car load from Omaha than to Kearney and points farther west. So the Central Pacific, without excuse of revenge or punishing rebellious subjects in their territory, actually charges to points east of San Francisco through rates to San Francisco, and then local rates back. Was it not evident that railroads should be restricted from exacting more for a short haul than for a long one?

Mr. Van Wyck said that the latter showed that Senators and Representatives purchased railroad shares on a basis of one to three. "Certainly," he said, "stocks and bonds, according to the evidence, are owned in this chamber and the other end of the Capitol on that basis. That is, you put down one dollar and take up three, so it would appear that even members of Congress learn where the little job is made."

No wonder, then, that the same contempt for public clamor as Vanderbilt is said to have exhibited, in language more forcible and not so reverential as by distinguished Senators. According to a written and printed statement of one New Jersey statesman, Mr. Van Wyck, \$4,000,000 of fictitious watered stock was represented in stocks and bonds of railroads. On this interest and dividends were collected from the people; made a mortgage on every acre of land in the Republic—an inflationary pecuniary system, laying tax upon the producer and consumer; yet we must remand all this to the natural laws of trade.

To-day the farmers of the West were working their own farms on shares, the railroads taking the lion's share. They received not \$1 profit or interest on money invested in the lands, teams and machinery. Other industries were equally depressed. Yet the American Senate seemed intent on how not to do it, and determined, at whatever sacrifice, that railroad stocks and bonds should secure liberal interests and dividends, and great limitations should be made if stock gamblers, who had stolen \$4,000,000,000 from the industries of the Nation should be disturbed in wringing interest on the same from an over-burdened people.

"You stand apologizing for swindlers who are wrecking still more the prosperity of the people," Mr. Van Wyck said, "wealth than the assessed property, real and personal, of both Kansas and Nebraska, and Vanderbilt could buy both States and have forty millions left. Were these millions honestly acquired? The Senator from Iowa (Wilson) trembled lest the protection of the law, and the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) said he did not stand as an advocate or a champion of that 'cheap demagog that appeals to public opinion against the railroad. Railroads were entitled to the protection of the law.' In Kansas and Nebraska 500 bushels of corn will not purchase one ton of soft coal; 150 bushels will not buy one ton of hard coal. Your sympathy extends for the pauper labor of Europe and India, while your hearts are steeled against a cry for bread, and Americans who are forced to work at starvation wages or have their places supplied in the mines by specially protected mine owners by pauper and convict labor imported under contract from Europe. So, too, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, men who elect Representatives and Senators on the theory that they will represent them and protect their interest, must give twenty bushels of wheat for a ton of soft coal or forty bushels for a ton of hard. Corporations behind \$4,000,000,000 of stolen property for years controlling the State Legislature, National Congress and judiciary as remorselessly as did slavery, need not the sympathy or active support of Senators. It is the toiler, seeking labor in the furnace heat, in the underground labyrinth, and the settler in a dug-out on the frontier of Kansas and Nebraska whose wives and children are drawing warmth from corn because the great corporations refuse to reduce the rates of freight, so that the coal of Pennsylvania may be exchanged for the corn of the West. For twenty years these corporations have grown rich, strong and defiant, in violation of the law; and now let us see it that the protection of law shall be given to those who are the victims of their extortion."

Messrs. McPherson and Mitchell opposed

Mr. Slater's pending amendment, prohibiting the railroads from charging more for short than long haul.

Mr. Ingalls said it would be a "trojan horse" introduced into the bill. In the case of the freight charges from Chicago to New York, he said if there were one hundred amendments that would permit the railroads to charge the same amount for a similar cargo brought no further east from Chicago than to Fort Wayne, Cleveland or Buffalo, it would enable a road to charge as much for a run of 500 miles as for one of a thousand miles.

Mr. Slater said the roads were doing that now, and a great many other wrong things besides. The amendment would prohibit roads from charging more for a short haul than for a longer one, and would make a first step in the work of correcting the gross evils of which the people were complaining.

Mr. Williams strongly opposed the railroad practice of charging more for short hauls than for longer ones. He favored a Commission bill, but admitted that since the first year of the Kentucky State Commission it had accomplished nothing, and was now "not worth a cent."

Mr. Van Wyck addressed a question to the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls). "Was it right to charge the same rate from Chicago to Kansas City as to Louisville?"

Mr. Ingalls made no reply, and the inquiry was repeated, but without eliciting a response.

Mr. Van Wyck said, while the Senator from Kansas was pondering over his reply he would propose the same question to the Senator from Iowa (Allison).

Mr. Allison said he did not want to get into a colloquy with his friend from Nebraska.

Mr. Van Wyck—No, I think not. [Laughter.]

Mr. Allison said the rates to both points might be reasonable.

Mr. Ingalls thought the compensation of the roads should be proportioned to the distance.

Mr. George offered an amendment providing that Slater's proposed amendment shall not be construed to legalize charging as much for a shorter as for a longer distance in any case.

Mr. George's amendment was agreed to as modifying the Slater amendment, the latter, however, not being a part of the bill, but still under debate.

Mr. Platt favored a commission and Mr. Saulsbury said he would vote for Slater's amendment.

Mr. Callum, who reported the bill, opposed the amendment. He thought Congress lacked the information of information that would justify it in passing a law that would cover every supposed condition of affairs. He thought when a commission should have exhaustively examined the subject under debate, Congress would be better able to judge what legislation was necessary.

Mr. Callum added that, in introducing the bill his purpose had been not to bring in a body of detailed regulations against railroads, without rhyme or reason, but a body of provisions that would do that which was fair as between the companies and the people.

Mr. Brown said at about the time when the first railroad was established between Manchester and Liverpool, England, a lot of two and a half acres of land on the site of the present city of Atlanta was sold for a horse and saddle and bridle. That lot now bore \$15,000,000 worth of property. The difference in value, he said, had been created by railroads. It was easy to excite people against railroads, but he was addressing himself to cool-headed men, brave Senators who represented the people. He asked no privilege for railroads, but asked that something like justice be done them. They should have fair play. Mr. Brown then entered upon an elaborate analysis and discussion of the question of railroad charges and management.

Consolidation, he said, not competition, was the solution of the railroad question. The legislation proposed would greatly discourage the building of railroads. There may be enough of them in the North and West. Those sections may have enough game in the trap to be able to afford to pull the trigger. It was not so with the South, which yet needed railroads. If the present bill passed the people who were now clamoring for its passage would soon be found clamoring for its repeal. It would either drive railroads into bankruptcy or else it would prohibit all interchange of commodities at a greater distance than 500 or 600 miles, as statistics quoted by Mr. Brown showed that freight could not possibly bear the same proportionate rate for 1,000 miles. It would not only destroy inter-State commerce, but by making long-distance freights from the West to the Atlantic Coast so expensive as to prohibit shipment. It would also destroy our foreign commerce.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The House.

On motion of Mr. Young the bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis.

Mr. Cobb reported a conference disagreement upon the bill to forfeit the unearned Atlantic and Pacific land grant. Mr. Cobb stated the difference between the two Houses grew out of the amendment placed upon the bill by the Senate, and commonly known as the Morgan amendment. He desired the House should give expression to its opinion in respect to the amendment.

Mr. Hittcock moved the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment. Lost—43 to 85.

The disagreement was insisted upon and Messrs. Cobb, Hittcock and Payson were reappointed conferees.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, from the Committee on Pensions, reported the bill granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Commodore S. Dana Green. Placed on the private calendar.

On motion of Mr. Cobb the Senate amendments to the Oregon Central Land Grant bill were now concurred in.

Mr. McMillin moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, which motion was opposed by Mr. Townsend, who wished to call up the Mexican Pension bill, and who made the point that there was no quorum. He and Mr. McMillin were appointed tellers, but a dispute arose as to the positions to be occupied by them, and a controversy that originated in fun grew highly bitter, and delayed the division of the House. Finally Mr. Holmes was appointed in Mr. Townsend's place, and the motion was agreed to. The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on private calendar.

The committee remained in session for several hours considering the war claim bills, but no final action was reached.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wood presented a petition signed by 1,800 citizens of his district in favor of the Mexican Pension bill. Referred.

Recess was then taken until 8 o'clock for the evening session for the consideration of pension bills.

In the injunction suit of Fort & Johnson vs. William Middleworth and others the jury yesterday found for defendants.

Mr. E. C. Whitford, Brookline, Mass., says he has used St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, in rheumatism and neuralgia, and found that it is all that it is represented to be.

OLIVER BROS. & PHILLIPS.

They Will Make a Statement of the Condition of their Affairs.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—It is expected that on next Tuesday Oliver Brothers & Phillips will make a formal statement of their affairs. In the meantime there will be much speculation as to the condition of affairs and many wild rumors may become public, but they can not be based upon any definite knowledge. The firm says that it will make its statement to its creditors first, and to the public afterward.

One of the contributory causes to the suspension was doubtless the heavy loss made by the firm on a contract for pipe which was made with a mining company in California. This pipe was made and shipped to California, and all condemned. Unsecured debts of the firm compose, it is said about one-half of its liabilities. This is largely owing to furnace or companies.

The Woods Run and South-side mills of the firm are all in operation to-day. At the Woods Run mill a full set of hands were at work at reduced wages. The embarrassment has caused a general regret among employees, and the prevailing sentiment favors accepting any terms to aid the firm to get on their feet once more.

The Cisco Failure.

New York, Jan. 16.—When the Stock Exchange opened this morning, a desperate attempt was made by bears to depress prices, based on the Cisco failure. The attempt did not succeed, and it was evident that the market was being strongly supported. Careful, conscientious, and conservative members of the Exchange say trouble need not be feared from the Cisco failure alone. The firm was not a speculative one, and its obligations to members of the Exchange are small. Mr. Cisco would say nothing to-day, and the assignee stated that an inventory of assets will be made and statement issued. Mr. Desperes, counsel for the firm, said he believed the assets would equal the liabilities, dollar for dollar.

Seymour's Budget of News.

Special to the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 16.—Peter Beverly, who was injured in the O. and M. yards yesterday, lived only six hours after being hurt.

Harrison Durham, an O. and M. agent at Vallonia, this county, had his left wrist broken and was otherwise seriously injured a day or two ago by a piece of T rail lying up, which knocked him senseless for a time.

A large animal supposed to be a panther, has been committing depredations in the forests bordering on the Muscatink River, some seven miles south of this city. Yesterday a large number of men residing in the neighborhood organized themselves into squads, all well armed and started in pursuit of the monster. Great excitement prevails.

A large hall, for the accommodation of several secret orders here, will most likely be erected this season.

Mrs. Keziah Benton, of Brownstown, died Tuesday, aged about sixty-one years. She came to this county from New Jersey nearly forty-five years ago. Four years later her reason became entirely impaired, and remained so all her life. She had been sent to the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis a number of times, and finally, being pronounced to be incurable, she was sent home.

Chicken thieves are becoming uncomfortably common in this township, and roosts are being raided nightly.

Horrible Details of a Revolting Murder.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—William Druse, a farmer of moderate circumstances, living in the town of Warren, Herkimer County, has been missing for a month. There have been suspicions of murder, caused by the quarrels between him and his wife. For several days it was rumored that Druse had been murdered by his wife, his body cut up, and burned and the bones put into a swamp. As was owned by him was found in Weatherly's pond on Saturday, rolled in paper. A nephew of Mrs. Druse, named Gates, aged eighteen, has been seized by the neighbors. He confessed that Mrs. Druse shot her husband while he and her son were out, and put a rope around his neck and compelled him to shoot also. They burned the body and buried the bones. An odor of burning flesh was noticed December 18. Mrs. Druse and Gates are under arrest.

The Grant Retirement Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—At a recent meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Blount was authorized to call up in the House at the first opportunity the first bill introduced in the Senate in the present Congress, providing for placing General Grant on the retired list. At a meeting of the committee to-day a motion authorizing him to call up the bill passed by the Senate on the 14th inst., and having for its object the retirement of General Grant, was lost, 8 to 2. Those opposing the proposition were Messrs. Blount, Morgan, Wadsworth, Murray, Connell, Lyman and Bayne. Those favoring it: Cutcheon and Steele.

Logansport News.

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The Logan Grays of this city have been invited to attend the funeral of Schuyler Colfax at South Bend. They will probably go up on Saturday morning.

An Extensive Snow Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—A sleet storm, which set in here yesterday continued all night and to-day, has turned to a regular blustering snow storm, and a heavy fall of snow is threatened. Street traffic is already impeded, and the street cars are only run with great difficulty and by halting teams. The storm has a great breadth, extending throughout the entire West and reaching as far South as Northern Texas. The temperature is below the freezing point.

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The Dakota Legislature.

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kota. Inquiry leads to the conclusion that, while there is a strong sentiment against Bismarck for the capital, no definite place has been agreed on, and it is by no means certain that any attempt will be made. One member said: "We want them to know that they are on a keg of powder, and it will not do to fool with a fire brand."

Had No Business to Touch It.

[New York Times.]

For the past two days the time of the Senate has been chiefly devoted to an animated debate upon the question whether Jefferson Davis, some twenty years ago, did or did not exceed the powers which he did not possess. This, at least, is as near as we can come to formulating the subject matter of the controversy. Ostensibly the debate was upon Senator Hawley's motion that the Senate call for a statement concerning Jefferson Davis' policy which General Sherman said was filed in the War Department. But upon that question there was a virtual unanimity in the Senate, and a virtual unanimity on the wrong side of the question, for only ten Senators voted against the motion. Plainly enough, the Senate has no more business with the controversy between General Sherman and Jefferson Davis than it has with the controversy between General Washington and "Conway's cabal." Both may interest the future historian. But it does not follow because the Senate is just now doing very little in the line of its proper business to interest the future historian that it should abandon that line on its account.

For one cent you can mail your friend a box of Victor's Pills, the great English remedy for chills and fever. All druggists sell them.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from the action of the bowels.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All the ailments of the female system, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

A THRILLING STORY.

As Told by a Merchant in Troy, N. Y.—A Surgical Operation Avoided—How a Father, Wife and Daughter Escaped an Awful Doom.

Of the hundreds of accounts of remarkable cures wrought by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, none have appeared so purely astonishing as the following. The person mentioned among the most highly respected in the city of Troy, and the story as told by the father will prove interesting to all our readers.—E.O.

TROY, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—My daughter was afflicted with a severe attack of Rheumatism, and she was so afflicted to almost every remedy, and consulted the most prominent surgeons and physicians. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended, and she was cured. Some of the physicians claimed that it was caused by one thing and some by another. The Rheumatism was prominent and distorted her looks. Having heard of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy working so thoroughly on the blood I determined to try it, to see if this medicine could do what doctors had failed to do and surgeons had hardly dared to undertake. I can say in truth that the result of this trial was the complete cure of my daughter of this dreadful malady. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy effected it. I used nothing else, for other things had failed. My daughter to-day enjoys vigorous health, and to Favorite Remedy alone is the credit due. My wife also was very poor in health, due to liver difficulty with which she had suffered a long time until she became very much reduced in flesh. A trial of Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has resulted in the complete restoration of her health, which she had not enjoyed for years. She had gained in flesh and strength and thus secured perfect health, and this is due entirely to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. As for myself, being engaged in the grocery and commission business, which makes it necessary for me to test the quality of different articles, like butter, etc., my sense of taste and my stomach were seriously injured. Everything seemed to nauseate me, and I was fearful of dyspepsia in its most severe form. I tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle afforded immediate relief, and from that day to this I can say that Favorite Remedy has restored me to perfect health. These are facts which I claim prove that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best medicine in the world for those afflicted with the above difficulties. If any one in the city of Troy doubts the truth of the statements I am making to me and I will prove them. I have recommended Favorite Remedy to hundreds and with the same good results.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM WINDSOR.

Corner Canal and Mount streets, Troy, N. Y.

PRICE, \$3.50.

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